

50X1-HUM

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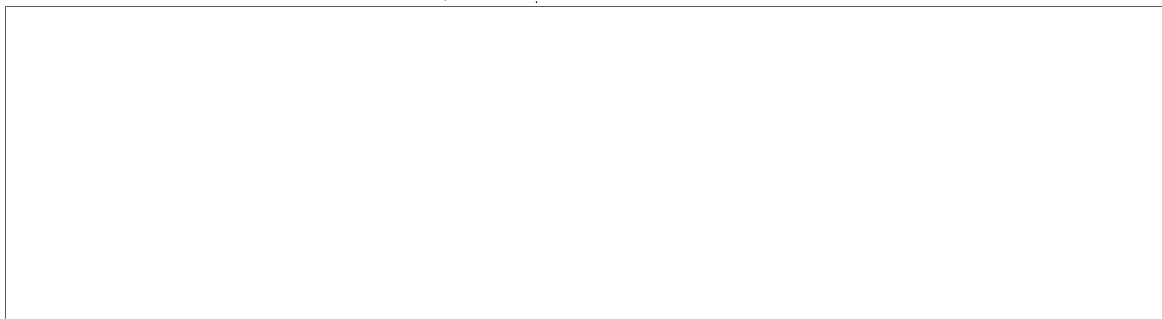
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1. Camp 300 km north of Leningorsk.

Leningorsk is apparently located somewhere deep within Siberia. There was only 1 month of summer weather - suffocatingly hot - and 11 months of winter weather. There were no roads ~~There were no roads~~ but there was a railway line running approximately north from Leningorsk.

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[redacted] there was [redacted] an ~~old-fashioned~~ out-of-date lead mine which descended to a depth of 170 meters. The men entered the mine by ladders.

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[redacted] the Lenin lead mine which descends to a depth of 2,000 meters. This mine was equipped with electricity supplied by 3 big motors. The mines ~~mines~~ were situated along the railway line and were readily recognized by the big piles of stones near them. The ore was also heaped up in big piles. The ore was carried away ^{by rail} during the summer, which lasts about 2 months in that region.

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Conditions at this camp were terrible.

The climate in particular was terrible. There were accordingly only prisoners there [redacted] guarded by Russian prisoners who had, so to say, been pardoned.

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3. Camp 7472/13 near Stalino, from June 1946 to Oct. 1949.

a. [redacted] the Karl Marx mines in the vicinity of 50X1-HUM
Nieuwkearlofka [redacted]

There were ~~man~~ very many mines in this area.

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b. There was a gas factory [redacted]

[redacted] There was a 25 km ~~mm~~ pipe-line
running from the gas factory to a gigantic chemical factory, as a
result of which the entire factory complex had a [circumference ?]
of ~~mm~~ perhaps 15 kilometers.

c. It was ~~reported~~ that there were from 3,500 to ~~4000~~ 4,000 workers
at this chemical factory. Presumably it was a very important
plant for it was closely guarded by the NKVD.

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d. [redacted] the electrical energy for all of these
industries was supplied by a power station in the vicinity of
Stalino. [redacted]

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e. [redacted] mine was arranged in a modern way; ~~it was arranged in a modern way~~
~~the electrification was complete.~~ Coal was mined
at depths of 300, 600, 900, and 1,300 meters. There were a total of
212 electric trains. From 2,000 to 2,400 persons worked underground,
including at least 400 women. Work continued day and night and also
on Sundays. The working hours were from 0600 to 1400, 1400 to

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2200, and 2200 to 0600.

f. The coal was mined in slack and also in lumps. The slack was pressed into briquettes and the lump coal was carried away by train.

g. All of the good equipment at the mine was of German or American make. [redacted]

[redacted] The Russian material was poor; the work was much more difficult with the Russian air drills. 50X1-HUM

h. Care and hygienic conditions were poor. [redacted] about 600 prisoners died at our camp. 50X1-HUM

i. The local roads were very poor. [redacted]

j. [redacted] Russian prisoners in Oct. 1949. These were Russians who had had been given so-called light sentences of 5 years of compulsory labor.

4. Camp 7062/13 at Kiev, from Nov. 1949 to Nov. 1950.

[redacted] a sawmill attached to the M.G.W. [railway] carriage factory. The entire complex measured 3 x 1½ kilometers. The factory made freight cars exclusively. Production amounted to 60 cars per day; the cars weighed from 15 to 20 tons. Working hours were from 0600 to 1800 in 2 shifts. German Krupp sawing-machines were used at the sawmill [redacted] 50X1-HUM

5. Camp 7062/2 at Kiev, from Nov. 1950 [redacted]

[redacted] housing construction. The foundations 50X1-HUM

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were laid 6 meters deep and were 80 centimeters thick. The foundation was of granite, the building itself of brick. These buildings were 4 stories high and ~~many~~ they were built for the state. They were very poor. The roof usually consisted of asbestos shingles. The floors were wood and the walls white plaster. There was no trace of any comfort and the houses were frequently roughly finished. For example, on some occasions mortar would be used from which the cement had been left out, or a roof would be put on in spite of the fact that the required rafters were missing.

away from the 5 or 6 main streets of Kiev [redacted] many wooden 50X1-HUM houses or [sic] clay huts. It was a rather sorry sight.

6. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] at Frankfurt on the Oder. [redacted]

[redacted] conditions were very bad. Rations were

very low and the prices of food commodities at the Retail Trade

Organization stores were very high. 60 percent of the houses were ~~empty~~ vacant. 50X1-HUM

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Activities:

At Tambov no work was done. The food was very bad and ~~from~~
25 to 30 men died daily.

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[REDACTED]
At ~~A~~kharkov [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Agricultural implements were
made here. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

covered
The factory grounds ~~was~~ approximately 6 square kilometers
and there was a street possibly 5 kilometers in length
running straight across the grounds. The prison camp was
located on the factory grounds. Since 1949 some of the
production of the plant was devoted to export, ~~in~~ particularly
threshing machines for Poland, Czechoslovakia, Manch50X1-HUM
and in the beginning also for Yugoslavia. [REDACTED] a total
of 100 threshing machines being exported to Poland and 80 to
Manchuria. The machines intended for export were more finely
finished and more beautifully painted. The plant utilized
especially German implements and machinery. This plant was
~~the property of the state~~ state property and was under the supervision
of Palevsky, a native of Poland [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The factory grounds also included

a special section under the control of the NKVD. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Remaining Camps:

At Kiev [] Housing construction and reconstruction,

[]

The houses [] constructed were generally 2 story affairs, which could hold 120 to 130 people. The rooms were all alike and white plastered. They were intended for young workers. There was no kitchen, since the meals were eaten in the community kitchen. The roofs in some cases were made of tile and in other cases of sheet iron plates.

[]

Russian workers

[]

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faired very badly

[]

No

one over there is satisfied. Any luxury is out of the question.

Few of the people have bicycles and a ^{private} radio set is something unheard of. People are fortunate if they have a community loud-speaker to which they can listen.

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Kiev did again have a rather cheerful atmosphere; the main streets were repaired. []

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Activities during imprisonment:

The prisoners of war were not required to do any work at the prison camp in Latvia which was more or less a collecting point ~~point~~ for prisoners of war.

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Novosibirsk automobile repair shop.

Most of the automobiles repaired here were of American make. Very old cars or cars which had become useless were dismantled and the good parts used in the repair of other automobiles. Certain small parts were also manufactured at the plant itself. This factory was quite new and was afterwards expanded. It was under the supervision of the M.V.D.

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The

prisoners were not allowed to come into the city

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[redacted]

The prisoners who were put to work elsewhere ~~than~~ at the automobile workshop were given an extra portion of 200 grams of bread daily. These were factories not under the supervision of the M.V.D.

No work was performed at Sighet, Rumania.

At Odessa Romijn [redacted] camp 9, situated at the 50X1-HUM
(eastern) outskirts of the city. [redacted]

[redacted] a naphthaline and tar factory situated 50X1-HUM
on a hill to the east of the city. This location afforded
a beautiful view of the Black Sea.

[redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] the Krekin Karpitza Sawod brick factory.

The factory consisted of 16 sheds and an old-fashioned
circular oven [redacted]. There were loam-pits in 50X1-HUM
the vicinity. The factory employed 100 prisoners
and 40 Russian civilians in 2 shifts.

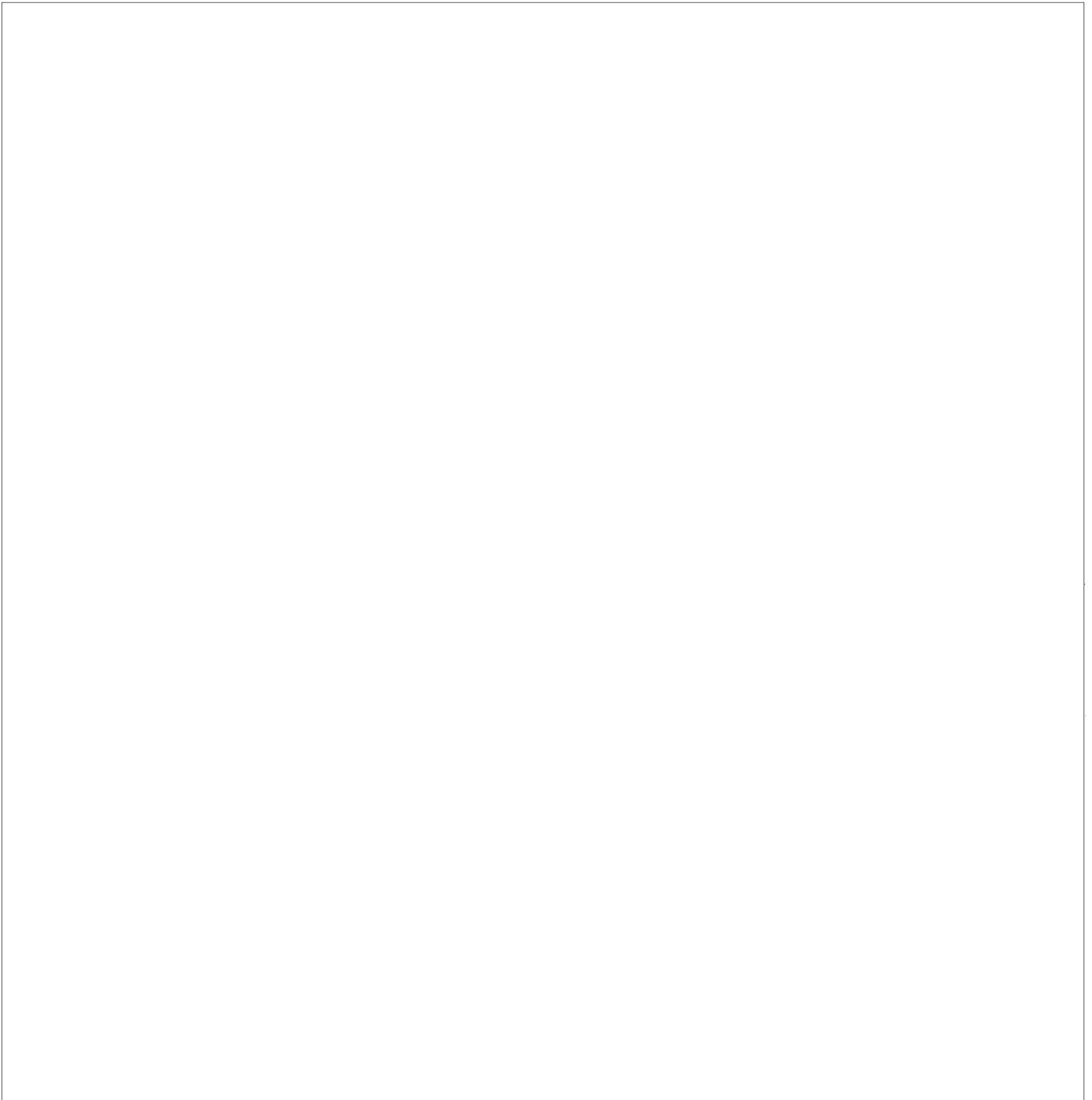
There was a lot of waste as a result of broken bricks
at the factory. The bricks were transported to Odessa
by trucks. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted]

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in Siberia

hundreds of prisoners of war died of the cold, deprivation
and dysentery. [redacted] conditions in general improved

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after 1948 and [] the Russian civilian population also 50X1-HUM
fared better after this time. The prisoners were given
a new suit of clothes (trousers and coat) of coarse
black linen material once a year.

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[] most of the ~~many~~ soldiers who
had been with the SS were sentenced to work at Karaganda
in Siberia for terms of from 10 to 25 years.

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[] Odessa [] a big board fence 50X1-HUM
had been placed around camp 9. []

[] the camp was now used as a penal camp for Russian
workers who had been given light sentences (5 years!)

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At Kiev [] passenger coaches with Russian
prisoners left the city. []

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[redacted] Camp Lenin-Gorki in the Altai Mountains [redacted]

a lead mine. From 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners were working there.

It was a former British mine which was very poorly equipped.

[redacted] a depth of from 20 to 25 meters. Russian air drills
were used. The drillers worked in 2 shifts. Russians did the

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work of exploding in between these 2 shifts. There was an electrical power station on the nine grounds. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
At Novosibirsk [REDACTED] at a rail factory. 1,000 men were employed there. In addition to rails railway implements etc. were made at this factory. The factory was named TRUT and was poorly equipped. The machines were not manned by experts. There was a working period of 12 hours followed by a rest period of 24 hours.

[REDACTED] a soap factory in Novosibirsk employing 800 Russians. This plant was rather neatly equipped but the quality of the soap was rather poor.

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[REDACTED]

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At Odessa [REDACTED] construction of an oil refinery

[REDACTED] The oil was piped into the refinery from the harbor and after processing also returned to the harbor through a pipe-line.

[REDACTED] the SCOD MARTINI shipbuilding plant. Among other things boilers were constructed here. [REDACTED] construction of a heavy crane used in ~~an~~ for ship repair work.

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[REDACTED] KAMADNI cable factory producing guide-ropes and hawsers. This was a well equipped plant using modern machinery and employing 1,500 men.

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Some of the work consisted of the setting up of machines.

The men worked in 3 shifts. The prisoners who were not included in these shifts but who did construction and machine assembly work had to work only in the daytime. A modern laboratory was attached to the factory and ~~there were plans for~~ there were plans for the expansion of the plant. Products were quickly disposed of and there was accordingly never a big supply on hand. 50X1-HUM

[redacted]

[redacted] the October Revolution Plowshare Factory. The plowshares were ~~hardened~~ overhardened for they broke rather quickly. The quality was not always uniform and the welding was rather poor. A laboratory was also attached to this factory.

[redacted] construction of the 50X1-HUM

so-called Meat-Combine, a big slaughterhouse. The meat was delivered both in the fresh and in the frozen state. Fats were also processed at this plant. [redacted]

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

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[REDACTED]

big automobile factory, about 15 kilometers south of Minsk.

[REDACTED] prison camp was situated in the vicinity of the factory,

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between the factory and the city.

This factory was used by the Germans during the war for the manufacture of armor plate. After the war the factory was expanded considerably ~~with~~ by means of machinery from Germany.

[REDACTED] housing

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construction in the city of Minsk. New city districts were constructed at Minsk for the civilian population. At Kiev [REDACTED] an airplane factory situated in the eastern and older part of the city. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

There were originally some 3,000 workers at the automobile factory at Minsk, [REDACTED]

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increased to approximately 5,000. After the war the factory was expanded by means of machinery from Germany.

In the beginning the work consisted chiefly of the assembly of automobiles (Studebakers), various passenger types.

After a few weeks Russian automobiles were also constructed there, first trucks and later also passenger cars. Finally

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the car parts were also made at the factory itself.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

The work was performed 8 hours per day, and hardly ever in shifts. There were 6 workdays in the week and work had to be done on one Sunday in case 5 Sundays fell within one month.

At Minsk [REDACTED] housing construction in the 50X1-HUM new city districts. Many new houses were built. These were 3-room houses. The rooms measured 4 x 5 meters.

In connection with the construction of the airplane factory at Kiev [REDACTED] there was expansion as well as 50X1-HUM reconstruction of the existing plant. In the interest of this expansion old houses were torn down. The factory had accordingly been constructed in an old district of the city. There were 2 buildings, which had also been used by the Germans. A fence was built around the entire factory complex.

The new plant is to be from 5 to 8 stories high, all in reinforced concrete.

The foundations of the new buildings have already been laid.

The old buildings, which are now 5 stories high, will be increased to 8 stories. Parts for airplane motors are now being turned out in the old buildings. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]

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Prison camps:

[redacted] there are 8 prison camps near Minsk, all 50X1-HUM
rather close together.

The camp [redacted] numbered 7,168. There 50X1-HUM
are 15 barracks, including 5 buildings which can better
be called bunkers. These latter were built later.

[redacted] 50X1-HUM
There were approximately 3,000 prisoners of war at
camp 7168 in 1945/47. These were chiefly Germans, but
some were members of other Western European nationalities.
The principal hospital of Minsk was also located at
this camp. All ranks were present at this hospital.
During 1945/47 the death rate among the prisoners of war was
very high. There were approximately 25 to 30 dead daily.
The prisoners were transported to their place of work
by automobile.

There were still an estimated 1,500 prisoners there in
1949 [redacted] 50X1-HUM

In 1948 conditions at the camp improved. The food was
better. This went hand in hand with the improvement in
the conditions of the civilian population.

These camps were guarded by soldiers who frequently
used dogs. Discipline was maintained by means of
kickings and beatings and sometimes with the butt of
a rifle.

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Political training
and Antifa:

During 1946/48 a good deal of propaganda~~xxx~~ was carried out among the Germans. The Germans who had an interest in such things attended schools in Moscow. The Antifa was active and gave lectures and distributed literature.

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The orders of the Russian camp administration reached the prisoners via the so-called Brigadiers; these were German (experts). The real camp officials were seldom^y seen.

The administration was carried out by means of Germans with interpreters, under the supervision of the Russians. In 1949 the German ~~xxx~~ Antifa people, confidants of the K.V.D., were quite bothersome. These were allowed to examine the prisoners, and they went at it with a will. The interrogations usually had to do with conduct during the war and^{world} political views. However, they frequently also had to do with other prisoners about whom ~~they~~ the Russians wanted to know more.

At Minsk the Russian civilian population were usually penalized persons. They lived in camps lying apart. Their penalties varied from 10 to 15 years. There were sections for men, women and girls of varying ages.

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Most of them could speak some German. They were punished because they had worked in Germany. Most of these penalized persons arrived in 1946. [redacted]

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[redacted] All of them were separated from their ~~relatives~~ families.

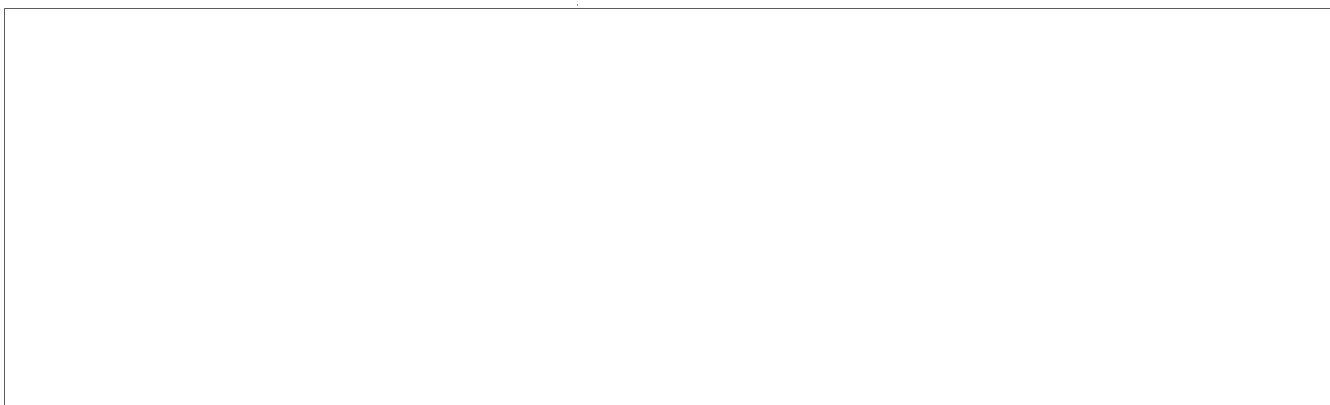
The "free" civilian population did not fare very well up to 1947. It frequently happened that they borrowed money from the prisoners, something which also occurred at Kiev.

[redacted] the prisoners fared fully as well as the civilian population during the most recent period.

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In general the Russians were quite afraid to say anything.

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Transportations:

Transportation from Minsk to Kiev was carried out by train, in passenger coaches. [redacted] this distance was more than 200 kilometers. The ride lasted from 4 p.m. of one day to 3 p.m. of the next day. [redacted]

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[redacted] the train went 60 kilometers per hour, but

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[redacted] it might also have been 80

kilometers per hour. A lot of time was lost in waiting

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at the station platforms. Time seemed to move very slowly.

Transportation from Kiev to Helmstedt also took place by train. At Brest-Litovsk there was a switch-over from the Russian to the European guage. The train moved much faster after Brest-Litovsk than from Kiev to Brest-Litovsk.

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6. ~~Kolkhoz~~ Bilari (42 kms. from Odessa), is a state farm ~~having~~^{of} 1400 hectares. Grown here were ~~a~~ potatoes, rye, wheat, corn and melons. There were some Russian tractors (Stalino and Natic makes) ~~pulling~~^{pulling} or driving the farm machinery. In addition, there were 37 horses and 2 ~~asses~~ oxen. The land was not fertilized.

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except for that growing the melons. Each year 300 to 400 hectares of land is left fallow. The ground was very fertile but because of the bad care it did not produce the yield that was possible. Threshing was carried out with Krupp threshing machines. ~~The/gra~~ The produce was carried by ~~trucks~~ trucks, which came from a truck pool, to Odessa.

In addition, there were 150 pigs and 80 cows on the farm. The best cow gave 3 liters of milk per day. The pigs were slaughtered as soon as they reached a certain weight. 50X1-HUM
There were no guards on the collective farm [redacted]

[redacted] the people [redacted] were very backward. It was a village of 50 houses. The people worked on various collective farms. It seemed very poverty-stricken. There were almost no bicycles to be seen. In summers, many went barefooted. 50X1-HUM
The people were also not very clean. [redacted]

7. [redacted] the Kanadiri cable factory in Odessa [redacted] was a modern factory with German machines. 50X1-HUM

8. The plow share factory, "October Revolution" in Odessa was badly organized. The product was not properly finished. If one was afraid that the ~~standard~~ ^{norm} would not be reached then, ~~there was simply only work~~. For instance, the drilling of holes would be omitted. The result was that later, ~~one after another the plows had to~~ ^{the assembly plant would} first have to drill the holes. ~~be set aside, still requiring holes to be drilled in them.~~ 50X1-HUM
[redacted]

10. [redacted] textile factory in Kiev. About 3500 workers were employed here. Underclothing was manufactured out of rayon. [redacted]

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[REDACTED]

At Alexi

[REDACTED] construction of a dam.

This dam was built by the war prisoners during 1944 and 1945. 50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]

There were thousands of prisoners of war ~~whom~~ in the camps at Alexi and there were also many Russian prisoners, with whom the war prisoners had no contact. 50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]

At Alexi the

men worked 6 days per week and 8 hours per day, 10 hours per day during the summer months. Sundays were frequently not kept because not enough work had been done during the preceding week. 50X1-HUM

At Oslowaya [REDACTED] coal mines [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

mines supply the Moscow industrial area with coal. The number of these mines runs into the hundreds and the work continues day and night in shifts, also on Sundays. The depth of the excavations was

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approximately 100 meters. At first it took 2 years to construct the mine installations; afterwards this was accomplished in one year. After the war, from 1947 to 1950, the working crews were under the supervision of Germans. These Germans left in 1950; they were told that they would be going home. The supervision of the working crews was then placed in the hands of Russians.

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[redacted] there were 300 German generals [redacted]

[redacted] interned in the camp north of Moscow. [redacted]

[redacted]

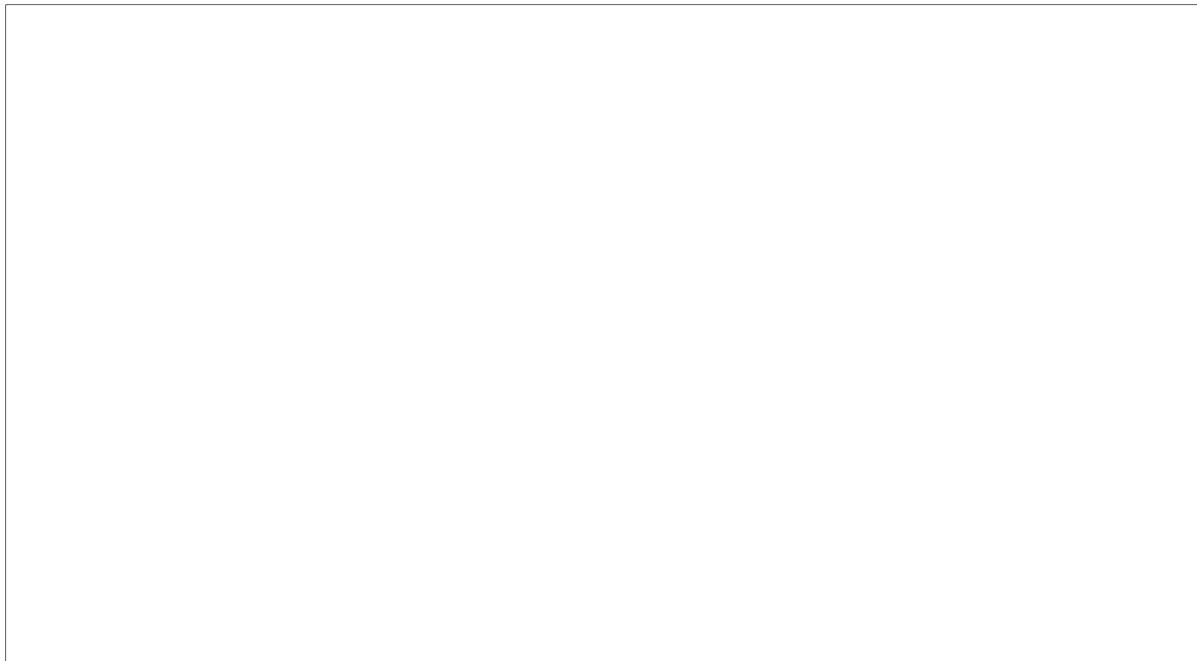
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Prison camps:

1. Sambor

2. Kaltschukino no. 190/2, later changed to no. 7190/2

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3. Anopino no. 7190/13

4. Moscow 466/75, 466/25, and 466/10

5. Krasnogorsk no. 327/2

6. Kiev 'Camp

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1. Sambor.

[redacted] a group of 250 prisoners, arrived at Sambor to the southwest of Lemberg. The camp was a former German field hospital. The camp was ^yvacant when this group arrived but after a few weeks the number of prisoners had increased to 5,000 men. There were very few deaths. The prisoners were put to work transferring the cargoes of freight cars in connection with the switch from the wide to the narrow guage railway. A part of the prisoners were already working

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and widening the railway guage.

2. Kaltschukino (about 230 km - 80 km as the crow flies - to the northeast of Vladivir).

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[redacted]
[redacted] about 150 men,

arrived at Kaltschukino on 18 Dec. 1944. The ~~main~~ trip was by freight train. Food was distributed to the men only in frequently.

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Some of the prisoners went mad ~~with~~ from thirst. [redacted]

5 persons died of dysentery during the 2,800 km trip. [redacted]

[redacted]

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The camp at Kaltschukino was located on a factory ground (this will be referred to later). In Dec. 44 the number of prisoners was approximately 250 and in March 46 approximately 800. There were 2 factories at the place, a copper mill (no. 7) and a cable factory (no. 181). During the war the machinery of these factories had been removed to the Urals but production was continued.

[redacted] the factories were being reequipped

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with German machinery. Until the beginning of 1945 ~~the~~ operations at the cable factory consisted of refashioning American cable by altering its diameter. ~~the~~ New cable was produced after the copper mill began operations. Products for the airplane and munitions industries were also produced at this mill. [redacted]

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[redacted]

The raw material processed at the copper mill consisted of

[redacted] remelted German copper. Household articles

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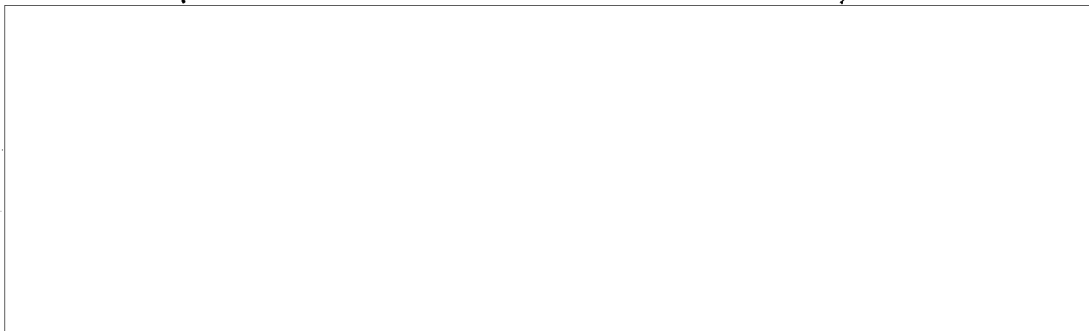
such as ~~foot~~ foot-warmers and hand cook-stoves were also turned out on a small scale.

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Once per month there arrived by train from the occupied territories machines which were in part dismantled for the sake of the metal in them and in part rebuilt to be used in the production process.



The technical management at these plants was in the hands of Russian engineers.

The factory grounds were very closely guarded, both to keep the prisoners of war from going out and any ~~an~~ unauthorized civilians from coming in. The entire grounds were fenced off with barbed wire, and there were guard dogs inside the barbed wire fence. The section where the prisoners were lodged was especially closely guarded.

a. Kaltschukino numbered approximately 30,000 inhabitants. There were brick tenement houses only in the new section of the city. The biggest part of the city consisted of log cabins. There were no houses under construction. The streets were cobble-stone. There is a barracks exclusively housing personnel charged with the guarding of the above-mentioned factories. There is one rail line running in the direction of Vladimir.

The civilian population is very poorly clothed. Civilians *on* ~~repeatedly~~ *occasionally* tried to buy food from the prisoners.

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b. Vladimir. [redacted]

[redacted] there is at Vladimir
a factory producing light tractors for farm purposes (type 3T3,
significance not known). There are both brick and wooden houses at
Vladimir and the streets are cobble-stone. The city reportedly has
a big railway yard. It is also reported that a transmitter taken from
Breslau was set up at Vladimir. There is an asphalt highway
running from Vladimir to Moscow.

c. Iwonowo lies about 80 kilometers by rail in the direction of
Vladimir. [redacted]

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[redacted] a part of the
Zeiss factories had been taken to Iwonowo.

3. Anopino.

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[redacted] Anopino, approximately 40 kilometers ~~in~~ east of
Vladimir in the direction of Gorki, in a swampy area. [redacted]

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11 [redacted]
The transportation to Anopino took place by passenger train guarded by
2 soldiers, one armed with a pistol and the other with an automatic
pistol. There were about 600 prisoners at the camp here and all of
them had been sent here by way of punishment. The prisoners were more
closely guarded here than in the other camps. Meals were served thrice
inferior
daily but were of ~~poor~~ quality. An estimated 25 persons died of

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dysentery and hunger edema during February and this figure was thought to be even higher during the previous months.

There is a glass bottle factory at ~~Anopino~~ ^{Anopino}. There were plans for the fabrication of plexiglass and window glass at the same plant with the aid of confiscated German machinery. The able-bodied prisoners, about 200 men, worked at this factory or cut wood in a forest a few kilometers distant. The wood was used as fuel at the factory.

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[redacted] Of the 22 cars

available, 8 could be kept running by dismantling the others. The cars were Studebakers and a Russian type Jeep called the Gasih

~~and produced by the ZIS factory~~ (probably the GAZ 67B) produced at the ZIS factories at Moscow. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

The glass factory was the sole source of income of the population of Anopino, all of whom were deportees. On one occasion the ~~wood~~ fuel wood supply of the factory was threatened because of a shortage of means of transportation. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

WORKERS

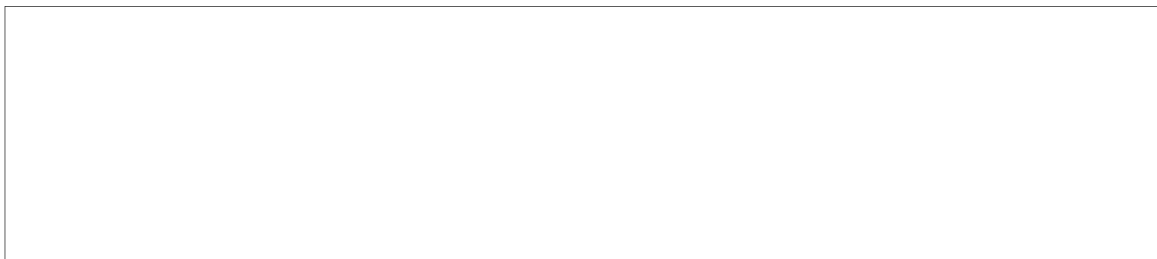
The civilian ~~population~~ received a ~~part~~ part of the production in lieu of wages. At set times they were given a kind of pass for leaving the deportation area in order to sell these glass products at Gus (phonetic). The village of Anopino ~~has~~ ^{numbered} about 600 inhabitants and is located 8 kilometers to the south of the Vladimir-Gus rail line. The people in Anopino lived in log cabins; the streets were not graded.

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SECRET

4. Moscow.

50X1-HUM



at a distance of a few dozen kilometers from Moscow the country began to look more prosperous. At the beginning of the trip the houses in the smaller cities and in the villages ~~in~~ which were passed ~~xxx~~ were practically all made of wood and the people were poorly clothed, while ^{much of} the surrounding arable land lay fallow. In the vicinity of the capital, however, there were many more brick houses, the people appeared to be more prosperous and the land was more intensively cultivated.

Encampment. The prisoners were lodged in a ^{12-story} ~~brick~~ structure which was partially finished (camp no. 466/75, Gorki Street). Since the period 1926 to 1929 there have been many of these unfinished structures in Moscow, a result of the fact that ^{at that time} many workers were taken from the building industry and placed in the heavy industries. ~~in~~ These buildings were ~~then~~ later finished by prisoners of war, penalized civilians, and farmers who were compelled to do this work. Important construction work in Moscow, however, was ~~not~~ performed exclusively by free Russian workers. The total number of war prisoner camps in Moscow and vicinity, including the above-mentioned buildings and also cabin camps, is estimated at 120. Camp 466/10 was likewise a brick structure.

SECRET

7

SECRET

Camp 466/25 consisted of wooden huts.

Factories.

a. Cinder block factory produced cinder blocks measuring 20 x 30 centimeters for housing construction. This plant also produced concrete slabs for floors and side walls. [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

b. Airplane ^{engine} ~~motor~~ factory (jet motors). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] rebuilding of metal processing machines such as milling machines and lathes. Some of these machines were the spoils of war and others came from bombed out ~~industries~~ Russian industries. Only a few prisoners worked here during the ~~months~~ period from March to June 1948. When production got going in June 1948 the war prisoners were removed.

50X1-HUM

This factory consists of 8 buildings from 40 to 100 meters in length. It ~~was~~ is located at Sokolinaja, approximately 2 km from the Elektrosawotskaja subway station, in the northeastern ~~part~~ part of Moscow.

50X1-HUM

c. Fats and Margarine factory. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Production amounted to 8 tons per day.

d. Rye bread factory. [REDACTED]

e. "Militia Garage" no. 1. [REDACTED]

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SECRET

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This was a repair ~~work~~ shop for prison cars and ~~patrol~~ cars of the NKVD. Most of the cars repaired were passenger cars. 50X1-HUM

A total of 50X1-HUM

approximately 240 cars were kept in shape. The personnel at the plant consisted of some 50 mechanics who were prisoners of war and from 10 to 15 Russian mechanics. There were an average of 40 cars in the ~~production~~ plant for repairs or overhauling. 50X1-HUM

With the exception of the airplane motor factory there was a serious shortage of equipment at all of the factories. At the "militia garage" 90 percent of the available equipment was made by the mechanics themselves. In as far as possible the parts for the cars were also made at the plant. In case a certain part could not be replaced the car was dismantled and the parts used for the repair of other cars.

Food: The daily ration consisted of 700 gr. of bread, 20 gr. of fats, 30 gr. of meat, 450 gr. of potatoes, 17 gr. of sugar, 10 gr. of salt. Barley and rice were also distributed at irregular occasions (the ~~minimum~~ daily ration consisted of about 3,000 calories).

General: At Moscow the prisoners were given an opportunity to make a visit to the ZIS ~~factories~~ ^{to Lenin} located in the southwestern part of the city, along the highway to Kharkov. At this plant they saw

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~~SECRET~~

the foundry, the assembly section, the swimming pool and the hotel.

The plant employed about 3,000 workers; production was 50 cars per day. Brands: ZIS/50 (modelled after Studebaker), Moskwitz (modelled after Opel), Pobjeda (imitation of Opel-Chevrolet).

[redacted] 3,000 tons in the South Harbor at ~~the~~ Moscow. 50X1-HUM

There was a lot of traffic here. The ships brought up raw materials for the factories and food for the ~~city~~ Moscow population.

5. Krasnogorsk, approximately 20 km from Moscow. The prisoners were taken here by truck.

The camp had accommodations for about 2,000 men but there were only ~~from 250 to 300 there.~~ ~~They were Ukrainians, Germans, Rumanians and a few diplomats~~ among these were Ukrainians, Germans, Rumanians and a few diplomats [redacted] 50X1-HUM

The camp was a gathering place for repatriates. It was reportedly discontinued in 1950. The West Europeans who were left at that time were sent to Kiev, while the others ~~with no identification~~ were ~~sent to Kiev~~ ~~either repatriated or sent to Minsk, Brest-Litovsk~~ and Kiev.

There were also some 50 generals lodged at this camp; most of them were German [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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~~SECRET~~

These men were previously lodged at the generals camp near Moscow where some 80 generals were confined. When the Russians failed to live up to their promise to discharge all of the prisoners of war in 1949 the generals went on a hunger strike. In order to break down their resistance 50 of them were removed to Krasnogorsk in Jan. 1950. The presence of generals and diplomats was very likely ^[the reason why] the ~~main~~ location, the meals and the treatment were better at this camp than in other camps.

The prisoners generally did no work outside of the camp, although a few of them did work at loading peat on trucks.

The city of Krasnogorsk has approximately 20,000 inhabitants. A very large part of the ~~city houses~~ houses are log cabins. It was only in the newer part of the city that there were some brick tenement houses. The main street is paved with asphalt; the other streets are cobblestone.

A part of the Zeiss optical factory is located at Krasnogorsk; some 40 German engineers and several German specialists are ^{work} ~~employed~~ there. When entering the city from the direction of Moscow, the factory is located about 1 km inside the city limits on the right side of the main road. The city itself is largely located to the left of this road and in a valley. The factory has its own railway connection. Approximately 3 km from the Zeiss factory and on the same side of the main road there are 12 anti-aircraft batteries placed on a hill.

50X1-HUM

SECRET

6. Kiev.

50X1-HUM

The prisoners were transported to Kiev by passenger train. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] automobile repair shop repairing tractors, excavators, snowplows, asphalt sprinklers, mostly ~~old~~ old Russian models.

50X1-HUM

chassis
The ~~chassis~~ and motors were frequently taken from dismantled vehicles.

at this plant there was also a serious shortage of parts and equipment.

General.

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50X1-HUM

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